How to Learn The Thirty Minutes and

<u>Kemember It</u>.

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# Note.

THE Author has put forth a claim to teach the Morse Code in half an hour, and considers it a conservative estimate. Pupils entirely ignorant of the code have picked it up in half the time and passed a test after fifteen minutes' instruction.

The Author will be glad to receive any recommendations for improvement from practical signallers.

ERNEST NICHOLSON.

# THE MORSE CODE

### ALPHABET.

Α	•-	N	
В		0	
C		P	
D		Q	
E	•	R	•-•
F	• • • •	S	
G		T	-
н	••••	U	• • -
ı	• •	V	• • • -
J	•	W	•
K		X	
L	•-••	Υ	
м		Z	

It is advisable first to read this treatise through, to get the idea of the method. Then in 20 minutes it should be fixed in your mind by study.

### THE METHOD EXPLAINED.

To fix the Morse signs in the brain, recourse is had to words formed to do a double duty, the LAST letter in the word always being Morsed by exactly the reversed Morse-sign used for the FIRST letter of the word.

EXAMPLE: Take the Morse for F, which is dot, dot, dash dot. We use the word "fuel" to memorize F, because L at the end is Morsed by the reversal of the Morse F, and so L is dot, dash, dot, dot. F • • - • L • - • •

The words are phrased for committal to memory.

There are four sections: (1) The Simple Opposites, so called owing to the Morse signs being either a dot or dots, or a dash or dashes; (2) the Mixed Opposites, so called because dots and dashes are used together; (3) the Sandwiches, so called because the dot or dots, or dash and dashes, are sandwiched between each other—dot, dash, dot; dash, dot, dash—and so forth; (4) letters with no Opposites—there are only three; and lastly, the Numerals.

You need not trouble about alphabet, or alphabetical order—just learn the sentences.

### THE SIMPLE OPPOSITES.

Sentence:-Ate 'im so hot.

Letters :- ET IM SO H.

- 1. E is one dot. T is one dash.
- 2. I is two dots. M is two dashes.
- 3. S is three dots. O is three dashes.
- 4. H is four dots.

·/- ··/-- · ··/--- · · · /---/-

You have learnt seven letters here almost at a glance.

### THE MIXED OPPOSITES.

Sentence:—Ann Bee Vee, d'you feel Great War 'cutely? (Note Q sound in 'cutely.)

Letters:—AN, BV, DU, FL, CW, QY.

AnN A .-- N -
BeeVee B --- V --
D'yoU D --- U --
FeeL F --- L --
Creat War C --- W --
O'tel Y O --- Y ----

You will easily remember A as "dot, dash," because it is the first letter of the alphabet, and Morse Code is a "dot dash" code.

B is best memorized by its letter shape, one upright and three horizontal lines standing for its dash and three dots=11=B.

 ${\bf D}$  by the Latin duo—two; and so  ${\bf D}$  has only dash and two dots.

**F** and **L** are the most difficult letters to remember. The word **FueL** makes it quite easy. **F** = **UE** in Morse. **U** •• - **E** • = **F** • • - • As **L** is the opposite to **F**, it is quite easily remembered.

To memorize  $\mathbf{C}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}$ , either remember  $\mathbf{C}$ ,  $\mathbf{M} \in [\text{in Morse} - - (\mathbf{M}), \bullet (\mathbf{E})]$ ;  $\mathbf{Q}$ ,  $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbf{T}$  [in Morse  $- - (\mathbf{M}), \bullet (\mathbf{E}), - (\mathbf{T})$ ]; or  $\mathbf{C}$  by the word Ger-man-y; two long sounds and a short one—two dashes and a dot.

 ${\bf Q}$  by calling to mind the long food queues, and that the sign for  ${\bf Q}$  is as  ${\bf G}$ , but with a dash added.

The letters N V U L W Y are the Opposites. Thus another dozen letters are learned.

# THE SANDWICHES.

Sentence:-Kaiser pax.

Letters :- K R P X.

We and our Allies are dots: the enemy are dashes.

Kaiser began war and hemmed us in, so K, which begins Kaiser, is: dash, dot, dash.

R is END of Kaiser, so we have him; R is therefore: dot, dash, dot.

P is beginning of peace, for which enemy is forced to sue, because Allies have surrounded him; therefore P is: dot, dash, dash, dot.

X is end of peace, with Allies in the centre, sending dismissed enemy armies home; therefore X is: dash, dot, dot, dash.

Here again the end letter of the word is the reverse of the Morse for the initial letter.

### THE OUTSIDERS.

These are the letters **C**, **Z**, **J**, for which there are no Opposites. We learn them by the *sound* of **C Z**, memorized as "Seize," and the **J** by "Jeremiah."

Sentence: Seize Jeremiah.

C is dash, dot repeated. Z is harsh C sound, so is double-dash, double-dot, which is a sort of emphasized C. C, Z, and J each have four Morse signs.

J is memorized as Je-re-mi-ah-one short sound (dot), and three long sounds (dashes).

C can also be memorized by word CaNNe (in Morse  $N = - \circ$ , double  $N = - \circ - \circ = C$ ). Z by MI (in Morse M=--,  $I=\bullet\bullet$ ). J by AM [in Morse  $A = \circ -$ , M = - - (JAM)].

# SHORT NUMERALS.

1	•-	6	
2	• • —	7	
3	• • • –	8	
4		9	
5	•	0	_

One to 5 begin with the dot. Six to nought begin with the dash. Treat the dash as TEN.

••

0 is minus

1 is one out of ten 2 is two 3 is three .. .. 4 is four •• 5 is the pivot one dot 6 is ten MINUS four three 7 is ten 8 is ten two 9 is ten

one

# NUMERALS.

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5 • • • • •	0
Note.— $5 = • • • • •$	<ul> <li>(5 dots).</li> </ul>
0=	(5 dashes).
6 the same	as the Short Numerals
1 and 9, 2 and 8, 3 a	nd 7 are Opposites.
l'hus—1 •	9
2 • •	8
3	7

# "THE CHECK" Figures v. Letters.

Α	for	1	6	for	6
U	,,	2	В	,,	7
V	"	3	D	,,	8
4	,,	4	Ŋ	,,	9
E		5	т		0

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